Safety and efficiency of ventricular pacing prevention with an AAI-DDD changeover mode in patients with sinus node disease or atrioventricular block: impact on battery longevity.

RESULTS FROM THE SUB-STUDY OF THE ANSWER TRIAL

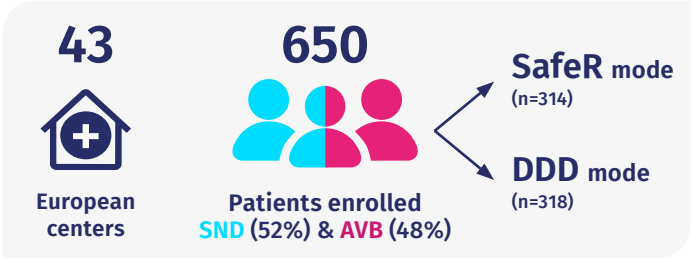
Stockburger M. et al. Safety and efficiency of ventricular pacing prevention with an AAI-DDD changeover mode in patients with sinus node disease or atrioventricular block: impact on battery longevity-a sub-study of the ANSWER trial; Europace. 2016 May; 18(5): 739–746

Background & objective

- Several retrospective studies have demonstrated the negative impact that unnecessary RV pacing can have on HF symptoms and AF.
- The SafeR™ AAI-DDD mode was developed to minimize RV pacing when possible. It has been successfully used in clinical practice for several years as demonstrated by the ANSWER randomized trial.

Objective: **The ANSWER sub-study** assesses the **safety and effectiveness** of SafeR™ and the impact of ventricular pacing (VP) prevention on **anticipated device longevity and replacement rate.**

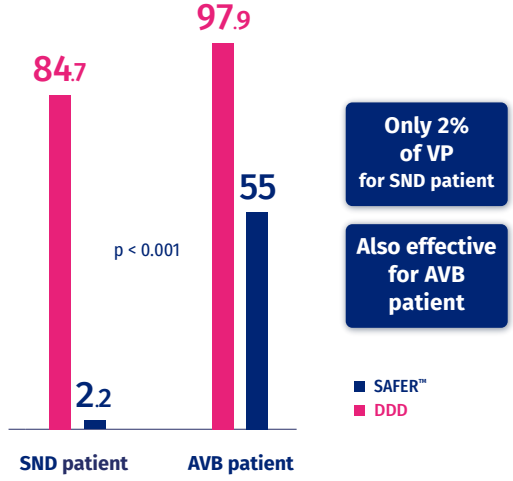
Methodology



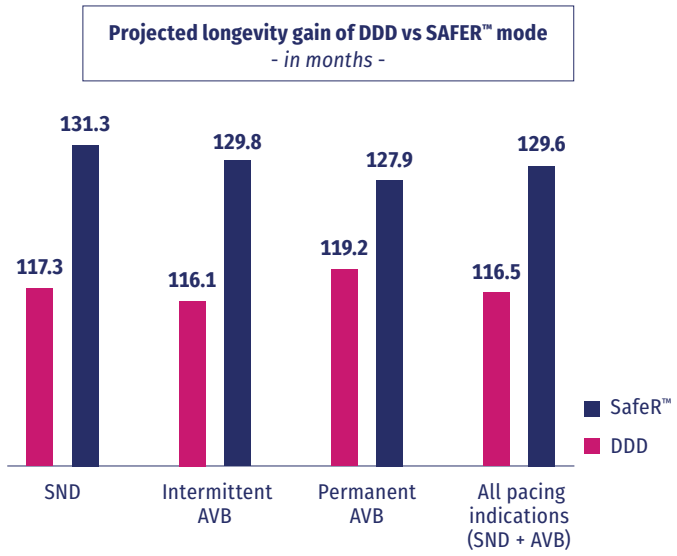
› **ANSWER was a randomized controlled multicentre trial** assessing SafeR™ vs. standard DDD in SND or AVB patients. After a 1-month run-in period, they were randomized (1:1) and **followed for 3 years.**

Results

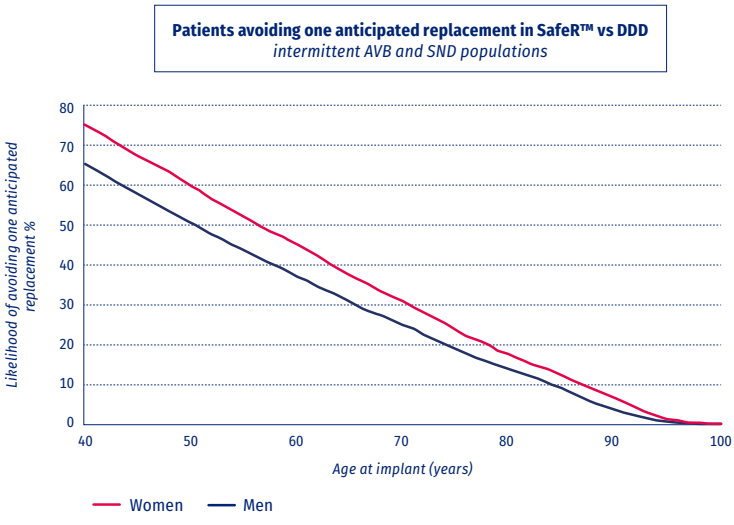
SafeR™ significantly reduces V pacing compared to DDD after 3 years (P<0.0001)



SafeR™ provides greater longevity for intermittent AV Block patients as well as SND patients



SafeR™ avoids device replacements versus DDD mode



Conclusion

- **SafeR™** is **safe and effective** in reducing VP in intermittent **AVB and in SND.**
- The reduction of VP achieved with the SafeR™ pacing mode translates into **increased expected device longevity** in intermittent AVB and SND patients, along with a **decrease in the rate of anticipated device replacements.**